

## SPORTS

### Big-time football in Europe

The USSR did well on October 3, as all four Soviet teams made the next stage of the European Cup Winners Cup, the Cup Holders Cup and the UEFA Cup.

National champions Dnepropetrovsk Dnipro beat Turkish Trabzonspor 3-0 in aggressive and fast style in the Cup Holders Cup play-off. Moscow Dynamo beat Yugoslav Hajduk away 5-2.

The UEFA Cup is the most representative tournament, and this explains the keenest contention there. Moscow Spartak and Minsk Dynamo eliminated Denmark's Brondby and Finland's HJK respectively.

Bulgarian Levski Spartak drew both games with West German Stuttgart (1-1 at home and 2-2 away), and the "extra" goal away gave Spartak advantage. Penalty kicks sealed the game between Berlin Dynamo and Scotch Aberdeen. Both games ended with the same score, but Dynamo was better in penalties. Despite their defeat in the play-off against Cyprus Omnisport 1-2, Bucharest Dinamo made the next round. Czechoslovak Sparta again beat Norway's Vestsjælland 2-0.

In the Cup Winners Cup the next-round participants are such distinguished clubs as England's Liverpool, Italy's Juventus, and Sweden's Göteborg.

There was a sensational win for Franco's Men over Spanish Barcelona 4-1 in the Cup Holders Cup. Another winners were Poland's Wisla, Italy's Roma,



Dnipro (USSR) and Trabzonspor (Turkey) in action.

West German Bayern, and Scotland's Celtic.

Continuing the UEFA Cup are Italy's Inter, Belgium's Anderlecht, West German Hamburg, and Madrid Real.

Vladimir McMILLIN

### CHAMPIONS PLAYED WITHOUT LOSSES

USSR handball champions, the Minsk Army Club, have finished the first round of this year's national championship without losing a single point. In the five matches of the Tbilisi subgroup they scored ten points, which is the maximum.

The Chelyabinsk subgroup is led by the Moscow Central Army Club. The last year's silver medallists lost until now only one point — drawing with student team of Krasnodar (29-29). They have nine points. One point less was scored by handballers of Poljot (Chelyabinsk).

### USSR IN A DOUBLE WIN

The USSR made a double win at the world junior pentathlon championship ended in Bucharest. Igor Shvarts from the Moscow Region won the individual title with 5,592 points while the national team won the team title with 16,338 points, far ahead of the closest rivals — Hungary (15,795) and Romania (15,680).

### Favourites go strong

Piotr Uglyumov from Riga, who did well in the 1984 Peace Race, managed to retain his leader's yellow jersey before the closing, 13th stage of the USSR several-day road race championship. He went into the lead after the sixth stage, an individual start race.

The championship now underway in the grueling mountainous Crimean roads gathered all the country's top racers. The meet is an excellent opportunity for them to claim a berth on the national team. 85, 23-year-old Uglyumov showed himself to most advantage in the individual start race and the time trials in city streets.

Also doing well are experienced Andrei Vedernikov, Sergei Ustam, Riko Suur, Ivan Mishchenko and others. The Russian Federation riders have been leading from the start in the team event.

Picture shows Piotr Uglyumov congratulated after a race stage.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" give you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

#### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

### Champion leads, female champion goes down

Anatoly Karpov still leads 3-0 in his title defence match against Garry Kasparov in Moscow. In Volgograd, women's twice world chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze is 3.5-4.5 points behind challenger Irina Levitina (both of the USSR).

This is the situation in both matches after eight games.

In Moscow the eighth game was played after a four-day interval, which included the resumption of the seventh game, which never took place, an official day off and a second timeout for the challenger. It became clear at once that he used the pause to enrich his opening arsenal: for the first time in the match he used the Catalonia opening which brought him two

wins in the challenger semifinal match against Viktor Korchnoi in London.

The game showed, too, that Kasparov had resolved to show a strictly positional style.

Still the world champion was not caught napping. As always he played accurately and confidently. Failing to gain advantage playing White, the challenger offered a draw already in the 20th move, which Karpov accepted.

In the women's eighth game Levitina, who played Black, selected the French defence for the fourth time in the match. The first ten moves repeated the sixth meet but later the champion elected to win a pawn at

once. The Black did not try to equalize immediately but instead to mobilize its pieces to enjoy the advantage of the two bishops. Steadfastly holding up tactical tensions, the challenger created a real threat to the Queen's flank, then went into action and sacrificed a bishop. Further on both developed time trouble, and the White succeeded in warding off immediate tactical threats. Still it is end-game the Black had much positional advantage. When the game was over Levitina won two pawns, got one back, her king was driven notwithstanding, the defending champion went down.

Viktor BANOV  
chess editor

### Dynamo and CAC without losses

The Moscow ice-hockey clubs Dynamo and Central Army Club lead the national championship standings after the first two rounds.

In the second round Dynamo beat Krylya Sovetov 10-3 in the Small Sports Arena in Luchniki, while CAC prevailed over Gorky Torpedo 7-2 in the Luzhniki Palace of Sport.



The Central Army Club met Gorky Torpedo in a game at the 30th national ice-hockey top-league championship.

### Prague to host ice-hockey championship

Already one can imagine how crowded the ice-hockey stadium in the Julius Fučík park will be on April 17 — the opening day of the 1985 world and European ice-hockey championship. The ice palace, which will host the main games in April and May, is in scaffolding, with its facade, walls and the top being renovated. Now it can seat over 45,000 spectators.

The organizers are taking care of the press, too. According to preliminary estimates, over 500 special correspondents will cover the games. The press centre will have all the necessary equipment. The championship will open with a match between the USSR and the USA.

A. A. Gromyko appraised the situation in Europe, and criti-

calized Bonn's position on a number of issues:

Resolutely rejected should be the attempts by certain circles within NATO, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, to question the present political and territorial realities in Europe. True, if in Bonn they pretend as if nothing of the sort is taking place in the FRG. But then, it should be asked, how do we assess the policy course which in the final analysis is aimed at destroying the present socio-political system of the German Democratic Republic and at including it in the FRG's social system. How should we view the statements, vogue among some West German politicians, about "the German Reich within its 1937 borders" and about the "temporary character" of the borders existing in Europe?

We are right to ask those who decide the foreign policies of Bonn: does the militarist hysteria in their policies leave no room for a sober evaluation of the situation?

There are many factors underlying European security. The most important of these, however, is the inviolability of the European borders as determined and fixed both at Yalta and Potsdam, and of the treaties concluded between the socialist states and the Federal Republic of Germany. Any encroachments on these major international acts which shape the face of Europe today are doomed to failure. The USSR, the German

(Continued on page 2)

### For Nobleness in Sport!

Soviet freestyle wrestling ace, Alexander Medved, and Turkish footballer, Imet Karababa, were awarded the international prize

"For Nobleness in Sport" at the UNESCO Headquarters. Its E. C. grand prize was first spot.

by UNESCO in 1985.

The Soviet Association for the UN has made a statement. The Soviet proposals contained in the address made by a Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, at the UN General Assembly, have again confirmed the consistent peace-loving nature of the Soviet

policy aimed at strengthening peace, normalizing relations between nations, and curbing the

arms race, primarily nuclear arms.

The observance by nuclear

nations of certain norms outlined by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU

Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, would profoundly and significantly promote the attainment of these goals.

Given the present tense situation, it is important to prevent militarization of outer space. In this respect the Soviet proposal for including on the agenda of

the UN General Assembly will wholeheartedly support the new constructive proposals and thus contribute to the course of strengthening world security and understanding among nations.



No to Nuclear War! Down With Mass Destruction Weapons! No More Hiroshima! These are the main slogans of mass demonstrations in Denmark against the American administration's attempt to push the world towards a nuclear disaster.

In the photo: an anti-war demonstration in Copenhagen.

### Round the Soviet Union

They mapped out spheres for joint research by European scientists in such important problems as reliable forecasting of earthquakes.

A SILVER MEDAL OF THE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE INSTITUTE OF DESERTS OF THE TURKMEN SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES FOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN STUDIES INTO ARID TERRITORIES AND FOR FORMULATION OF THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL METHODS OF FIGHTING THE ONSLAUGHT OF DESERT. Being the country's only institute, it conducts all-round research into development of deserts by coordinating the work of the nation's research groups.

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### GDR marks 35th anniversary

The people of the German Democratic Republic have celebrated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the first German workers and peasants' state. The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker noted in his report dedicated to the anniversary that the people of the country "have resolutely opted once and for all for socialism, for a society of genuine freedom, democracy and human dignity".

The German Democratic Republic is a politically stable socialist state with a dynamic economy and inherent steady growth in all spheres of social life, said E. Honecker. Situated in the heart of Europe, its border separating socialism from capitalism, the Warsaw Treaty from NATO, the country stands up to its internationalist responsibility and is a reliable bulwark of peace.

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### New residential area at Krylatskoye

A major residential estate, Krylatskoye, has arisen in the northwest of the capital. Its 17-storey buildings are located on its picturesque hill which stress the peculiarity of the locality. Here, on an area of 800 thousand square metres of housing will in the near future live more than 45 thousand Muscovites. For the first time in such major projects, a complex building-over has been used, i.e., simultaneously with housing, will be built kindergartens, schools, an outpatient clinic, shops, service establishments, and an automatic telephone exchange. Telephones will ring in the new flats as their first residents move in.

A station of the Pilyavskaya underground line will be located on the territory of the residential estate. The station is to be commissioned within the next five years.

The first residents rejoice at the proximity of the Olympic projects — a rowing canal and a cycling track.



### IN THE INTERESTS OF MANKIND

Traditions of many centuries of relations

The Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen has returned to Moscow from Yugoslavia where he was on a visit at the invitation of the Patriarch of Serbia German. In his tour, he was accompanied by Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod Antoly, by the Metropolitan of Minus and Belgorod Filaret, the Archbishop of Vladimir and Suzdal Seraphim, Bishop of Voronezh Melchior, and other leaders from the Russian Orthodox Church.

In the days of our stay on the hospitable soil of Yugoslavia, said Patriarch Pimen, we went on a pilgrimage to many holy and historical places. This visit continues the good tradition of many centuries of the fraternal relations between the churches of the two countries. We are filled with hope that the growing and deepening of these relations will contribute to the strengthening of our joint peace-making effort for the salvation of the sacred gift of life from the nuclear disaster.

### Letter to UNESCO Director-General

Paris. The 12th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board has been concentrating on the letter which the USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO V. P. Slobodkin has sent to Director-General Annadu Mahir. In the letter which is set forth the positions of the USSR on the most important questions of the activity of the organization and on combined proposals aimed at raising the efficiency of the work.

The presented document reflects not only the concern of the Soviet Union over the fate of UNESCO, but also its desire for a strengthened role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the solution of their contribution to the cause of peace and security, and in development of broad international cooperation in the interests of all the peoples.



# THE WORLD

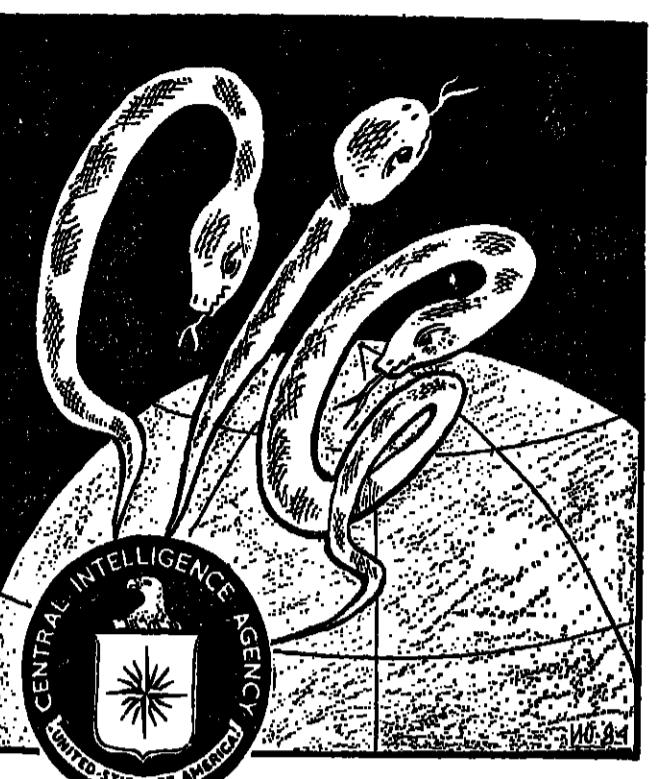
## INDIA'S PEACE INITIATIVE

Delhi. India has proposed to Pakistan and China the conclusion of treaties of peace, friendship and cooperation so as to avoid any armed conflict, said the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Addressing Indian servicemen in the city of Jaipur (state of Rajasthan), she pointed out that neither Pakistan's nor China's reactions to this proposal were encouraging. "We firmly adhere to the principles of peace, friendship and cooperation in relations with each other, we shall have no occasion for conflicts, stressed Indira Gandhi. She confirmed India's adherence to settlement of all differences with Pakistan and China through negotiations. The Prime Minister expressed

serious doubts about the sincerity of the proposal made by the Pakistan administration to conclude a non-aggression pact with India, pointing out that it was made after Pakistan had received the most sophisticated weapons from abroad. She recalled that in the past India repeatedly made this very proposal, yet Pakistan always declined it without even examining it. I. Gandhi pointed out that in its foreign policy, India is consistent in its support for the principles of peace and non-use of force. However, this does not mean that our country is weak and unable to defend its borders against aggression, she said. We will never be shaken in the defence of our independence.

## ISRAEL AGAINST UN TROOPS

Berl. The Israeli invaders who have made themselves at home on occupied Lebanon soil, are carrying out military provocations against a UN temporary force stationed in the south of Lebanon by the decision of the United Nations. A communiqué of the UN temporary force command distributed here, reports of Israeli troops and their puppets from the so-called army for the defence of



Crawling here, crawling there, crawling everywhere.  
Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## GDR MARKS 35th ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from page 1)

Democratic Republic, all the fraternal socialist countries will rebuff them in a most resolute way.

Touching on US policies, A. A. Gromyko said that the "United States' Government continues with veritable obsession to seek more and more avenues for building up armaments so as to break the existing party. At present, Washington has decided to fill outer space with most modern weapons and thereby turn it into a source of lethal threat to mankind".

## ANNIVERSARY

The Soviet Minister noted that the American diplomatic arsenal is replete with all sorts of manoeuvres. That is why we Judge and will continue to judge American policies not by words, but by concrete deeds".

At the same time, A. A. Gromyko reaffirmed the consistency of the Soviet position. "If Washington will really show interest in the solution of urgent problems of the modern world, particularly in curbing the arms race, we shall not keep them waiting. We are ready for an honest, serious dialogue."

## Peoples' Tribunal voices solidarity with Nicaragua

Brussels. The policy of aggression and intervention carried out by the present American Government against Nicaragua has become the subject for investigation carried out by the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal. The sessions of this international organization are attended by prominent public and political figures and scientists from many countries, including Nicaragua and the United States.

The speakers expressed their complete solidarity with the courageous fight of the Nicaraguan people for independence and for the right to decide their future themselves. The Tribunal

members have heard an appeal signed by leaders of fifteen major political, trade union and public organizations in Nicaragua who gave numerous examples of the United States' economic, military and ideological aggression against Nicaragua. The statement accuses the United States Government of committing crimes harmful to the economy, independence and sovereignty of Nicaragua. The speakers have also criticized Washington's attempts to foil, by fair means or foul, the general election in Nicaragua scheduled for November 4 this year.

Later on September 26, that 1,400 million dollars had been set aside in the US 1983 draft military budget for the creation of national anti-missile defences with space-based elements! The fact that the Pentagon is accelerating implementation of its "star war" programme is also worthy of note. If the trend continues, the changes for any agreement on curbing the arms race could be

As the Soviet Union sees it, this threat can be prevented today. Now that weapons are not yet placed in outer space there is still time to work out agreements and the earlier the better the effort.

It is no secret that the previous 35th Session of the General Assembly approved the idea of a treaty banning the use of space against targets on earth.

Yet the Reagan administration closes its eyes to this. The obstructionist position of Washington has stalled Soviet-American talks in Vienna on preventing militarization of outer space as proposed by the USSR.

True, on September 24, this year, President Reagan assured the 39th UN General Assembly that his administration is determined to prevent the turning of outer space into a beachhead of war preparations as a must.

There can be no doubt that the Pentagon's plans to place the so-called anti-missile defence weapons in orbit are part of its first-strike strategy, proceeding from combined use of offensive and defensive arms. The goal of the American strategists is clear: the US offensive arsenal, as they see it, should destroy as many Soviet strategic weapons as possible, while the remaining weapons, which could be used by the USSR for a retaliatory strike, should be destroyed in outer space and in the air with corresponding defence weapons.

A scenario for the first incapacitating strike, isn't it? The policy of nuclear blackmail is thus gaining increasing and menacing proportions, being perpetuated for many years and decades ahead.

What makes the problem of preventing the extension of the arms race into outer space so difficult? Both today's considerations and the general perspective of world development.

In the first place, militarization of outer space—towards which the USA has made the first step—unless halted in time, may very soon become inevitable, despite any cost, ignoring the desire

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# THE WORLD

## Mondale vs Reagan

New York. The first round of the TV debate between the US presidential candidates—the incumbent President Ronald Reagan, a Republican, who seeks re-election for the second term, and the Democratic candidate, former vice-president Walter Mondale, was held today in Louisville, Kentucky.

The debate broadcast over the US television and radio, was devoted to economic and home policy problems and used by the contenders to produce a favourable impression on the electorate and enlisting their support at the presidential elections due to be held on November 6. Reagan and Mondale exchanged accusations on a number of problems. Thus, according to the Democratic candidate, during Reagan's presidency the deficit of the federal budget reached astronomical figures and during that period the rich began to live ever better and the poor ever worse.

Reagan continued to shift the blame for the economic muddle and the deterioration of the situation of millions of Americans on to the previous Carter-Mondale administration. At the same time, he failed to explain why the number of the unemployed had increased during his presidency and why the number of the poor had gone up by several million. He tried to justify in every way the policy of stepping up military expenditures along with the sharp reduction of allocations for social programmes which is pursued by his administration.

The statement resolutely condemns the criminal regime in Rhodesia and appeals to the international community to attain complete isolation of the racists who continue their barbarian suppression of the Namibian people. In the present-day conditions, the document stresses, SWAPO intends to continue its armed struggle for freedom and independence of the motherland.

Commenting on the results of the debate, the ABC television company points out that during the debate Reagan was on the defensive. The second round of the debate is to be held on October 21 in Kansas City, Missouri. It will be devoted to foreign policy issues.

"Dead souls' business"

London. It has been revealed that a firm near the town of Ford has given a large sum of money allegedly for "preserving fifty jobs". However, financial inspectors soon found out that the firm has no workers of its own. Its management needed these "dead souls" in order to pocket money from the treasury. Some of the papers found there had been for a long time engaged in con tricks with confidence from the authorities.

The weekly "Journal" says it is quite possible that some top-ranking officials involved have pocketed some money.

## FIR's statement

Vienna. The International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR) has published a statement in view of the approaching 40th anniversary of Victory over fascism Germany.

The statement says that this

Victory became possible as a result of the heroic struggle of the Soviet Army and its allies in the anti-Hitler coalition and in the Resistance Movements in many countries. It cost fifty million lives, including ten million who died in the Nazi death camps.

As the Soviet Union sees it,

this threat can be prevented today. Now that weapons are not yet placed in outer space there is still time to work out agreements and the earlier the better the effort.

Until now peaceful exploration of outer space was an area where international cooperation developed fairly successfully.

There have been joint flights of spacecrafts of various countries

(including Soviet-American); international scientific and technological experiments and research cooperation in developing the latest technologies, etc.

Opening up before us are really manifold opportunities for the benefit of mankind because of the amazing gains made by the science and technology of outer space and in the air with corresponding defence weapons.

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True, on September 24, this year, President Reagan assured the 39th UN General Assembly that his administration is determined to prevent the turning of outer space into a beachhead of war preparations as a must.

## Round the Soviet Union

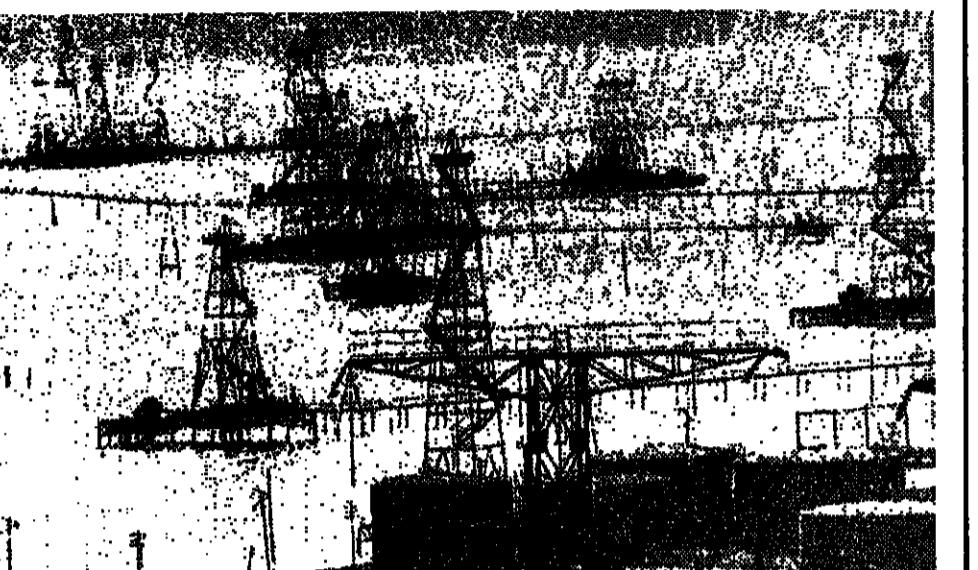
**IN SAMARKAND,** A SOVIET-FRENCH CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND USE OF OUTER SPACE FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES HAS ENDED. It discussed the results of studies carried out by scientific centres in the two countries. The scientists and specialists outlined prospects for further intensification of joint work on application of space technology in various areas of science and economics.

**HARVESTING OF SEA-BUCKTHORN HAS STARTED IN THE CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA.** This valuable crop grown on several farms in the area of Lake Sevan offers abundant yields. In the mountains, where up to 600 tonnes of berries are gathered in autumn, a factory has been built to process the sea-buckthorn into high-quality oil. Girding the bank of the lake, the sea-buckthorn plantations also play an important part in conservation by improving the ecological balance of the extremely beautiful lake. For this purpose several other sea-buckthorn preserves are being set up in Armenia.

**AN IMPORTANT STAGE IN THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE NORTH CAUCASIAN RAILWAY HAS BEEN COMPLETED** and electric locomotives are now running on the last 83-kilometre stretch between Prokhladnaya and Basan. The electrification of the stretch will also help organize with greater economic effect the transportation of cargo and passengers to Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia.

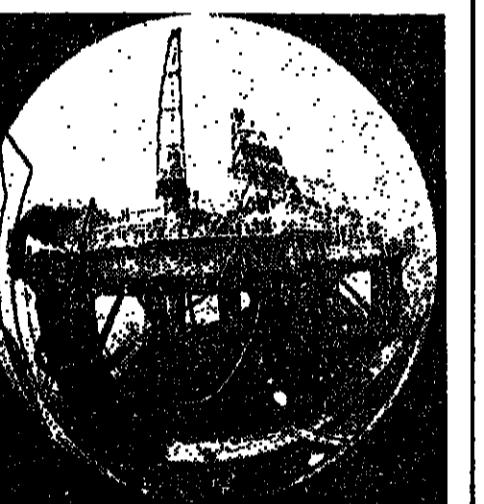
**"CAUCASUS AND RUSSIA IN THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE RUSSIAN POET MIKHAIL LERMONTOV"** WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE WHICH HAS ENDED IN THE CITY OF GROZNY IN NORTHERN CAUCASUS. It was held to mark the 170th anniversary of the poet's birth. The delegates discussed problems involved in further studies into the biography and invaluable creations by the classic of Russian literature. They visited the places which provided the settings for the poet's verses.

## SOVIET TECHNOLOGY AT CASPIAN OIL DEPOSITS



A view of Nefteyamye Kamni.

The Shelf-2 in the Caspian Sea.



The Soviet Union has been pumping oil from underneath the Caspian Sea since the 20s. Ever since the Caspian has served as a range for testing and streamlining new technical structures and processes for drilling oil and gas from the sea bed. In the 40s the Caspian saw the world's first steel rigs and platforms which later were combined into production complexes. Linked together by transport routes, they now form an oil production township known as Nefteyamye Kamni. This unique township incorporates more than 350 kilometres of byways linking together 250 islands in the sea.

Recently Soviet technologies in the area have been expanded, thanks to the use of the Shelf drilling installation. The equipment and a 65-metre rig are placed on a platform standing high above the sea on six pillars. The latter, in turn, rest upon two submarine pontoons which keep the whole structure afloat. The Shelf is capable of drilling test boreholes up to 6,000 metres deep at sea depths of 200 metres. Gale winds are no hindrance to the operations onboard the Shelf.

In the past several years oil deposits have been discovered on the Soviet sea shelf. These include the Caspian Sea, Sakhalin Island, and the Baltic Sea. Virtually all the seas washing the Soviet Union are promising so far as oil and gas prospecting is concerned.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### PUTTING TERRESTRIAL HEAT TO GOOD USE

#### RECOVERED LANDS

In the years of Soviet power, farmlands in this country have increased by 240 million hectares, although the rapid growth in Soviet productive forces demanded that land be allocated for new towns and settlements, transport arteries and all sorts of communications, industries, and mines. Mining enterprises alone have exploited more than two million hectares of land and forest and in the future this trend will continue.

This has brought about a range of urgent problems concerning reutilization of soil and restoration of their productivity and economic value, which form the subject for an article in *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* contributed by Yevgeny Galitsyn, Chief of the Main Directorate for Land Management of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture.

In the USSR the restoration of disrupted land began in the early sixties, but it acquired a planned and comprehensive character only during the ninth and tenth five-year plan periods (between 1971 and 1980) after the promulgation of the Fundamentals of Land Legislation of the USSR and the constituent republics. Over a short period of time many tasks relating to the so-called geothermal anomalies in the USSR, it is believed that the total capacity of stations to be built in such zones will reach an estimated 150 thousand megawatts. Half of this capacity can be built in the European USSR, specifically in the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, Armenia, and Transcaucasia, concludes the author.

#### INDUSTRIAL WASTES A SOURCE MATERIAL FOR INDUSTRY!

It is common knowledge that zero-waste technologies are the only solution to the problem of rational use and protection of the environment from pollution, writes *STROYITELNAYA GAZETA*.

Agricultural use of recovered land is the main aim of such reutilization.

The great Russian chemist, Dmitry Mendeleev, is known to have said that there is no waste in chemistry, but rather unused raw materials. The same holds true of civil engineering. Construction and assembly teams leave behind them mountains of various wastes which pollute the environment. In some regions in the country, various utilization schemes have been used for some time. It turns out that finely crushed bricks, tiles, drainage tubes and various clay sewage pipes which are usually left behind them by construction teams are a very good material for making road beds or refractory filters. Broken glass is used for making manholes and floor and wall surfacing.

The wastes produced by the coal industry can well be used at road and hydro projects. Washed heaps near mining factories can be made into macadam. Coal wastes fixed by inorganic binders have proved to be very effective, with the binders being cement dust accumulated by electric filters at cement mills. The effective use of various construction materials could save hundreds of thousands of tonnes of first-grade raw materials.

LITERATURE GOES EVERYWHERE

This is the opinion of noted Soviet children's writer Oleg Alexein who has been hosting the monthly TV programme "The Faces of Friends" for 13 years. He writes in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*, on how the literary word sounds on the TV screen.

The authority of writers' names began to exist on the screen not by itself but was confirmed by the authority and profundity of conversation. For many writers TV appearances are just a natural continuation of their art. Many of them host of television programmes, appearances of leading writers and poets in the Concert Studio of the Ostankino TV centre in Moscow are now a tradition.

The studio walls have been pushed back so much that writers' answers to questions of concern are now heard by all who desire to talk with their favourite authors.

From Ostankino the voices of good poets are heard in every town, village and house, says Alexein.

## Meson factory ready soon

The construction of the first Soviet meson factory will soon be completed. It will produce radioactive isotopes and study the resistance of various materials to different levels of radiation.

The factory is based on a linear elementary particle accelerator with radio and automatic control systems.

Between ten and fifteen experiments can be carried out by the factory at the same time. The power of the elementary particles beam which can be obtained from the accelerator is nearly a hundred times greater than the power produced by conventional installations.

A Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Vladimir Levashov says that the meson factory will benefit both physicists in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The new accelerator will provide possibilities for the development of research into the most diverse branches of science and national economy.

## Computer prepares fodder

The Gatchina mixed feed plant near Leningrad has become the biggest in the country. After reconstruction it started producing 1,100 tonnes of feed per day for poultry factories, dairy and pig-breeding farms. Its capacity has doubled. The high technological level of new lines has made it possible to fully automate all the processes of preparing and making-up mixed feed the rate of which is determined by computers.

It also calculates and works out mix formulas. Fully retaining the nutritive value of rations the computer has already reduced by 15 per cent the usual norm of consuming forage grain: instead various food industry waste, which has the same calorific value as vitamin grain granules, has been included in the ration.

## Miners' Trade Union in action

Five hundred mines in the industry are using mechanized complexes and other technologies which make extraction and transportation of coal easier.

The observance of safety regulations and timely introduction of new technologies are carried out by a state mining technological commission assisted by four hundred trade union inspectors, who in poor condition or late had been deviated.

The construction of the first

meson factory in the first field in the Ukraine started operations after only half a year. The manager, who had done nothing to remove these deficiencies, was dismissed.

The Central Committee of Coal Miners' Union acknowledges that the USSR takes special care of miners since their work is rather arduous. First and foremost, this concerns those who work underground. All the

miners from sanitation and hygienic standards, insisted on a complete automation and safety in the shop. Its manager, who had done nothing to remove these deficiencies, was dismissed.

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## VIEWPOINT

### USSR on international technology markets

Stanislav NIKOLAYEV

Those who oppose multilateral East-West business links and call for their termination allege that the Soviet Union lags behind Western countries and that such cooperation is and will inevitably remain one-sided, with the benefits accruing only to the USSR. Similar arguments are easily shattered by concrete results of Soviet foreign trade activities, particularly in the export of licences, machines and equipment.

At present, the book of orders in the Soviet foreign trade association, Lirco, contains nearly 1,500 highly efficient technologies and technological solutions, and the scale of export agreements grows with every passing year. Hundreds of licensing agreements have been concluded with the Soviet Union by major firms in Western Europe, the United States and Japan.

A most active importer of Soviet licences is the Japanese firm Nissho-Iwai, which has promoted the introduction of 10 Soviet technological processes in Japanese industries, including methods for continuous casting through evaporation.

The Italian firm Technecon has signed an agreement with Lirco under which it is to acquire the technique and assistance in the production and operation of gas utilization turbines. The firm Caldon has purchased the patent on the multi-channel fibre optics which transmits red light to man's acupuncture points.

Laser biostimulation can replace acupuncture. A laser beam has certain advantages unattainable by either acupuncture or massage. Whereas an acupuncture session takes one hour, the laser does the same in ten to fifteen minutes.

Research in clinics in Moscow and other places has shown that laser biostimulation can speed up recovery. It also makes recurrence of diseases less likely. The laser can be used to treat neurological, cardiovascular, bronchial and skin diseases, and allergies.

## NUMERICAL COLORIMETER

Hues which are not distinguishable by the human eye are easily recognizable by means of an electronic device developed in Uzbekistan, a Soviet republic.

Goldansky's field of interest is the most enigmatic and tempting for any physicist — the radioactivity of the atomic nucleus. The binocular radioactivity of atomic nuclei, the fifth type of radioactivity previously unknown to scientists, will be called the Goldansky effect.

Specialists agree that the Goldansky effect opens new opportunities for the further research into the nucleus and the micro-world in general.

The hue, lightness and saturation are expressed by a numerical scale suggested by the International Colouristic Society.

Neither is there any truth in assertions that Soviet equipment is inferior to the West's. Take Soviet machine tools, for instance. Today, they are known in 90 countries. More than five thousand Soviet-made machine tools in Japan, three thousand in France, as many in Sweden and more than one thousand each in Italy and Switzerland show efficient performance. More than 90 models of Soviet machine tools are operating with precision in industries of the Swedish firms ASKA, Volvo BM, Alfa-Laval and others.

Representatives of Western companies are highly interested in the all-purpose gear-tooth grinding semi-automatic machine, the productivity of which is thirty per cent higher than the type produced by the Swiss firm Maag, regarded as the best in the world.

Seventy countries are using instruments, apparatuses and equipment exported by the foreign trade association Mashpromtorg.

Every year textiles fibre and fabrics are continuing to show a steady growth in the economic, scientific and technological potential of the Soviet Union. That is why the forces which seek to portray international trade as a one-way street in which only the Soviet Union is interested, are doing it in any way, helping the world to advance. Their attitudes, rather than the fibres, deny it cooperation which would otherwise be beneficial to all nations.

## GOLDANSKY EFFECT

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The Maxim Gorky Park in central Moscow will become "The Arts Park" during the Festival. It will contain fifteen townships, one for each of the Soviet constituent republics, to accommodate temporary stages, workshops for the folk craftsmen, and improvised cafes with national cuisine. A lot of cultural events will be held at the various clubs, studios, and at tourist centres. An international exhibition of young artists will be held along with a display of Soviet photographic art.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

### PROFILES

## Vladimir Fedoseyev

They are nearly contemporaries — the Grand Symphony Orchestra of the USSR Gostelradio, which marked its 50th anniversary in 1980, and its chief conductor Vladimir Fedoseyev, who marked this occasion two years ago. For a decade he has conducted one of the country's leading symphony orchestras.

Soviet and foreign critics have repeatedly noted your peculiar interpretation of some well-known works by Glazunov, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, and Scriabin. What is your attitude to traditions in the performing arts?

Traditions surely have to be studied, carried on and developed, Fedoseyev said. But a blind following of traditions is a retreat, to my mind. In taking up a new work I never listen to the recordings of other conductors, since there is the danger of being involuntarily influenced, maybe even plagiarized, by a great master. I always abide by the author, and studiously analyse his slightest directions. Occasionally, even a seemingly insignificant remark holds the key to the author's real thought.

How do you achieve the emotional openness, sincerity, the peculiar spiritual simplicity and naturalness?

I have always followed in the footsteps of folk art. Moreover, years of work with a Russian folk instrument orchestra helped me a lot to understand the nature of Russian music. An acquaintance with Russian folklore, its simplicity and naturalness taught me to express the deeply emotional style without tricks and undue sensitivity.

How do you select your concert programmes? My firm conviction is that classical and modern music should be necessarily brought together. It is good that both come from the same national school. Why? Because modern music is more complex, and its understanding depends precisely on knowledge of classical music. When I tour other countries I include in my concertos music by a composer of the country where I perform. This makes the audience show special interest in the concerts, and their reaction gives us a clue to successful performances and helps fine out the correct artistic approach...

The Grand Symphony Orchestra has a busy schedule, as it plays on the radio and on TV, makes recordings and gives concerts in major Moscow halls and goes touring... The conductor has never changed his artistic credo, which is a continuation of traditions of the Russian conducting school, the preservation of an original manner of performing. Fedoseyev's conducting techniques are very precise and shun theatrical-



ism and affectation. His gestures are simple and clear, laconic and contained — all is geared towards unfolding a work's depth and marked by artistic tact.

Fedoseyev is constantly expanding his repertoire. Apart from Russian classical works and those by Soviet composers, the orchestra plays Bach, Beethoven, Mahler, Verdi, Sibelius, Bartok and Britton.

Tell us a few words about your plans...

The nearest prospects are to record all of Tchaikovsky's symphonies, of which three have already been done. I'd like to produce Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and in a year's time will stage a concert version of the opera "The Snow Maiden" by Blusky-Korsakov at the Paris Playa...

Among large-scale vocal and symphonic works we are working on J. S. Bach's "Passion According to St. John" and Honegger's "Jeanne d'Arc au Bûcher".

What is your remotest dream? To produce Mussorgsky's "Khovanshchina". Farida KOROBOVA

## Mosfilm cooperates with colleagues from socialist countries

In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a filming crew of the Mosfilm Studio has ended the shooting of episodes from the film, "The Battle of Moscow". The film, which is timed to be released by the 40th anniversary of Victory Day, is made in the genre of historical chronicle.

Two hundred and fifty actors from the two countries are taking part in this joint Soviet-Czechoslovak film. The director is Yuri Ozerov and the composer Alexandra Pakhmutova.

Yu. Dobrokhотов, who is in charge of Mosfilm's foreign relations, describes the production which the studios make in creative cooperation with film makers from other socialist countries.

Today, several joint productions are in the pipeline. Yu. Matveyev has joined forces with his colleagues from the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic in filming B. Chakovsky's novel, "The Victory". Preparations are made for an expedition to Bulgaria to shoot the film, "Shores Shrouded in Mist" by director Yu. Karasik. The film is about the struggle of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples against the plans of the international reaction in the 20s. In Poland, Sergei Bondarchuk is starting work on the film, "Boris Godunov", together with film makers of that fraternal country. The Hungarian director, G. Peldthy and the Moscow masters of the cinema are shooting the musical, "Imre Kalman" based on a script by Yuri Nagibin.

The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Most of the works on display at the exhibition of Laotian masters are dedicated to the theme of peace. In the exhibition mounted at 48 Gorky Street, paintings on the subject of the present-day life of Laos are displayed side by side with ancient sculptures made of stone and mahogany.

Kezim Isimov, Bulgaria, "Land Protected".

*Portrait of a Laotian Girl*.

The exhibition, "The Artist and the World", has ended in the Central Artists Club in Moscow where Bulgarian artists have shown 180 paintings, graphic sheets and sculptures which express their charged feelings and thoughts and their civic position. The exhibition is dedicated to the 40th anniversary since

the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Most of the works on display at the exhibition of Laotian masters are dedicated to the theme of peace. In the exhibition mounted at 48 Gorky Street, paintings on the subject of the present-day life of Laos are displayed side by side with ancient sculptures made of stone and mahogany.

## Dmitry Shostakovich musical festival

For the first time in the history of West Germany, audiences in thirty cities of North Rhine-Westphalia have been attending an international festival dedicated to the life and art of the Soviet composer Dmitry Shostakovich.

The programme features nearly all Shostakovich's musical legacy, including his fifteen symphonies. Taking part in the festival will be many Soviet companies and soloists. Among them is the Bolshoi ballet from Moscow which is to show the "The Golden Age" ballet to music by Shostakovich. West German audiences will acquaint themselves with the art of Sviatoslav Richter, Irina Bogachova,

## BUSINESS

### Servimetal on the Soviet market

Yuri Tamkhanov, Vasil Stepanenko, Dmitry Klyushnikov, many other well-known former.

As part of the last exhibition an exchange meeting with Soviet specialists was arranged by the USSR Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. One of the documents and autographs of the artist and the other famous items from the collection of the Moscow Museum of Lenin and Stalin, according to Jacques Gobet and Robert Bayard, staff members of the firm. Two years ago Servimetal's portrait of Shostakovich was exhibited by the firm SOGO to establish its contacts with Soviet partners, including representatives of the All-Union Association Sopmark.

The festival will continue for several months until next year.

There are many areas of mutual cooperation in the metal industry, and Olivier and Mad believe that Servimetal can offer a wide range of goods for metal casting, thermal treatment of metals and welding, as well as expertise to its Soviet colleagues. At the same time the firm is interested in the manufacture by Soviet enterprises of fluxes for metal casting industry, casting equipment, aluminum electrolytic plants, pressure casting, etc.

The French firm of Servimetal, a subsidiary of the Pechiney Corporation, has arranged a meeting with Soviet specialists jointly with the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. One of the documents and autographs of the artist and the other famous items from the collection of the Moscow Museum of Lenin and Stalin, according to Jacques Gobet and Robert Bayard, staff members of the firm. Two years ago Servimetal's portrait of Shostakovich was exhibited by the firm SOGO to establish its contacts with Soviet partners, including representatives of the All-Union Association Sopmark.

As for the prospects of expanding the trade links, it should be mentioned that Servimetal has sold to the Soviet Union 100 tonnes of SR-220 thermal salt used in the production of metals. The firm is studying the possibilities of purchasing products such as chlorine, fluorine compounds, and other chemicals from the Soviet Union.

### A film about Georgi Dimitrov

Georgi Dimitrov's visit to Georgia half a century ago can now be seen on cinema screens. The sequences of the film, "The Guest From Prison", were found and restored by Georgian film directors, Nelli Nenova and George Tsulaya.

Dimitrov visited Georgia in the summer of 1934 after the notorious Leipzig trial. He needed medical treatment. The press and cinema gave broad coverage to the life of the courageous man. Each step he took in Georgia seemed to be known. However, an unknown film, taken by an amateur, has been discovered in the archives. It shows Dimitrov taking part in the laying of a foundation for an orphanage (which now bears his name) in Surami, a health resort. The discovery prompted the film directors to

Nelli Nenova later became student of the All-Union Institute for Cinematography in Moscow. She met Georgi Dimitrov again in 1954. They had a date. They married and had a daughter. Now she is a widow.

Having a press conference, Nelli Nenova later became student of the All-Union Institute for Cinematography in Moscow. She met Georgi Dimitrov again in 1954. They had a date. They married and had a daughter. Now she is a widow.

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Establishment of Sobren, the tenth anniversary has been celebrated by the Soviet-West German firm founded by the FTO Chemie-Export and the West German firm of Brenntag, with headquarters in the Ost-West German.

Establishment of Sobren is an example of the mutual medical trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and West Germany. From the beginning of its activi-

ty, the firm has aimed at expanding trade relations in the interests of economic development of the USSR and the Federal Republic. The firm of Sobren is selling Soviet chemical goods of a most diverse range in West Germany. It also promotes exports of West German chemicals to the Soviet Union.

The minister noted that Turkey was seeking to expand cooperation with the Soviet Union, particularly in energy, the first major step in this direction being the signing this year in Ankara of a long-term agreement on deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Turkey.

### SOBREN OFFERS

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The assortment of goods which the firm handles contains thousands of articles.

The Joint Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded its 16th session in Moscow in signing a protocol.

The session discussed the 1983-85 part of a long-term programme for the development and deepening of economic, scientific and technological and in-

### TRADE PARTNERS IN 70 COUNTRIES

The export programme of V/O TRAKTOROEXPORT:

TRACTORS 25 h.p. to 300 h.p. (18.4 to 220.5 kw)

FARM MACHINES FOR ALL KINDS OF JOBS ROAD-BUILDING MACHINES GARAGE-REPAIRING EQUIPMENT

Guaranteed free-of-charge servicing to the machines supplied by V/O TRAKTOROEXPORT



TRAKTOROEXPORT

### USSR-Austria: results of three years

The Joint Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation concluded its 16th session in Moscow in signing a protocol.

The session discussed the 1983-85 part of a long-term programme for the development and deepening of economic, scientific and technological and in-

The two sides stated that the previous session's programme for 1983 and 1985 was being successfully implemented, making more purposeful and effective the work towards a more stable economic ties and more balanced trade between the two countries.

### 'Boyan' invites visitors

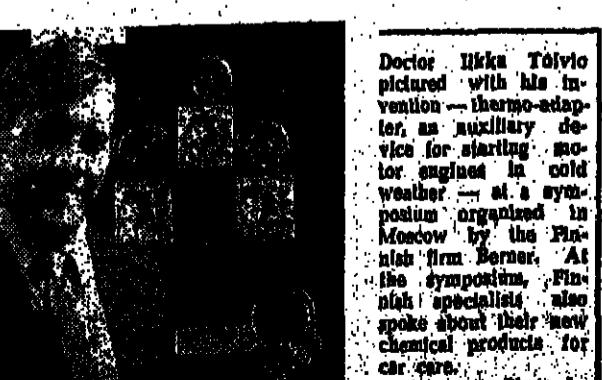
came to life after a long time of oblivion. Having been restored, it has regained its former glory. Here, the Boyan Russian Folk Orchestra plays music which sounds nice and clear under the high vaults.

The orchestra, which was set up in 1968 at the initiative of the peoples of the USSR specially arranged for it. Appearing on stage with the orchestra are well-known singers: Alexander Vedenikov, Yury Gulyayev, Dmitry Gnatyuk, Vladiislav Noskov and others from the Bohol, as well as various choirs.

The Cultural Centre also gives concerts at the Congress Hall of the Kozma Hotel, the Catherine Palace, Museum of the Seth Alt, the Znamensky Cathedral, the concert hall of the Olympic Village, and at the Rublev Museum of Ancient Russian Art (within the former Andronikov Monastery). It is becoming traditional with the Centre to offer programmes "Architecture, painting and music", including tours of a museum where exhibitions and concerts are organized.

Doctor Ulka Tsvitko pictured with his invention — thermo-adhesive device for starting motor engines in cold weather — at a symposium organized in Moscow by the Pinchuk firm Borne. At the symposium, Pinchuk specialists also spoke about their new chemical products for car care.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev



### WHAT'S ON!

October 9-12

#### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Days of GDR Culture in the USSR. Guest performances by the Dresden Opera, 11 — Mozart, "Così fan tutte" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 10 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (opera), 11 — Mozart, "The Abduction From the Seraglio" (opera), 12 — Tsinadze, "Rivare" (ballet).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 9 — Strauss, "Long Live Waltz!", 10 — Gladkov, "The Elder Son" (a performance by the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre), 11 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess", 12 — Kalman, "Evening Visitors" (ballet).

Exhibition Hall (11 Manzana St.), 10 and 12 — Anatoly Karpov vs Garry Kasparov.

Cinema "Moskva" (4/2 Prochernitskaya St.), 10 — "Find Yourself", 11 — "Tchaikovsky's Nutcracker", 12 — "Find Yourself", 13 — "The Nutcracker".

Exhibition Hall (11 Manzana St.), 10 and 12 — Anatoly Karpov vs Garry Kasparov.

The 11th and 12th games of the tournament are scheduled for these days.

History Museum (Tverskaya Square), 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Fare 3 kopeks.

Carpathians, an exhibition over 2,000 items from local museums and the Federation of Artistic Societies, which show the work of famous Ukrainian artists: Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Pinchuk-Judovets Art Hall: Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Fare 15 kopeks.

Transport Hours: Metro 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., Fare 3 kopeks.

Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., Fare 4 kopeks.

Bus 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., Fare 3 kopeks.

24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre.

Ordering a cab 24-hour service Telephone 223-00-00.

Commercial cabs cover 40 routes in the city.

1 a.m. to 9 p.m., Fare 15 kopeks.

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